

EAGLE'S EYE

native american studies center



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November 1982

BYU Sets Higher Entrance Goals

The Brigham Young University Board of Trustees has approved a new emphasis in admissions policy designed to encourage better academic preparation on the part of prospective BYU students while they are still in high school.

President Jeffrey R. Holland says that under the new program, completion of strong basic subjects in high school will matter more in BYU admissions and scholarship evaluations than traditional grade point averages and ATC scores, although the

latter will still be factors in the admissions and scholarship formulas.

"High school courses taken in college preparatory and advanced placement subjects will be given greater weight than the sometimes superficial attaining

of high grades in less-than-substantial courses," the president explained. "We want to reward the serious students who have best prepared themselves to make the BYU experience count."

He said particular emphasis will be placed on preparation in the two basic symbol systems—language and numbers—which are necessary in the communication of ideas. In language, BYU strongly recommends four units of English. In numbers the recommendation is at least two units of mathematics beyond basic algebra—preferably in geometry and intermediate algebra.

In addition, strong courses in social science, laboratory science, foreign language and other college preparatory subjects will give applicants a definite admissions advantage.

"With this new emphasis," Holland said, "we want to counter the attitude of some college hopefuls who say, 'I can't jeopardize my academic future by taking tough courses. I'll float and keep my GPA high.' To these students we are saying that we will be far more impressed with a B in college preparatory class than an A in something else."

The president emphasized that the program is based on "strong recommendations" rather than requirements, and flexibility will be a key factor in admissions considerations.

"For example, prospective students who have not fulfilled all of BYU's recommendations but have done well in ACT scores and grade point averages will still receive the fairest of reviews," Holland said. "We strongly encourage such students to apply."

Because BYU is sponsored by the LDS Church, the new admissions program has been structured to serve a broad spectrum of prospective students. Of course, moral worthiness and adherence to LDS standards will still be paramount. As President Holland put it, "We will make no compromises here. A bishop's confidential recommendation will still be basic to our admission procedure."

BYU admissions officers will continue to recognize special talents, exceptional creativity and other unusual preparation for university study not otherwise revealed in standard admission data.

"Furthermore, a student's record will be evaluated based on the curriculum available at the high school attended," the president stated. "We certainly will not discriminate against students from schools where the curriculum may be limited."

"What we are saying to prospective BYU students is that their high school years are very important and that they can have fine, strong learning experiences in secondary school," Holland said. "The responsibility for preparation is placed squarely on their shoulders, and, by extension, the shoulders of their parents."

"We hope our new policy gives senior high and even junior high school students additional incentive to enroll in challenging and advanced courses without fear of jeopardizing their admissions chances because of possible lower grades."



Kirt Olsen, left, assistant director of BYU American Indian Services, discusses the movie script with director Robert Hatch.

Students Try Out For Movie

By Keith Crocker
Indian students from Brigham Young University recently took advantage of trying out for parts in an upcoming film. The film, produced by BYU's American Indian Services and directed by Robert Hatch, will be titled "Quiet Warriors."

"Quiet Warriors" is a film written by Kirt Olsen, assistant director to Dale Tingey of American Indian Services. AIS has produced many films, filmstrips, booklets and other teaching materials on subjects relating to Native Americans. "Quiet Warriors" will be the first of eight films in a series over the next eight years.

Olsen said the message of the film will inform people that "culture is always changing. Yesterday's culture is different than today's, and tomorrow's culture will be different."

The film is about two Indian students who have different cultural backgrounds. The girl, who is from a reservation, is fighting a battle within herself to find peace and happiness that all Indians are looking for today. She cannot get used to the noisy city

atmosphere and longs to return to the reservation.

Later on when she returns to her reservation, she finds that the way of life—as she remembered—has changed.

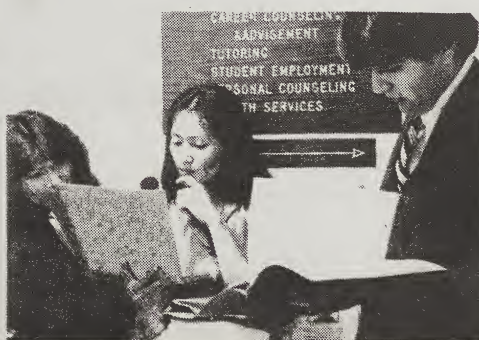
On the other hand, her friend who is not from a reservation, has no problems living in a city life.

Olsen said that the film is done in a way that it will help Indians understand themselves better. But the film does not solve some Indian problems of today. As an example, Olsen said the Indian who has a drinking problem does not understand why he drinks. In many cases, it is due to the fact that the Indian is caught between two cultures. The competition is hard, so he gives up and turns to drinking. In the battle within themselves, some Indians lose the fight and turn to drinking; some win the fight and learn to adapt to new changes comfortably.

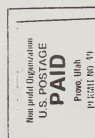
"Quiet Warriors" will be filmed in Arizona. Some scenes are in the Phoenix area and other scenes will be in the Tuba City area. The length of the film is expected to be 28 minutes.

making it possible for it to be shown on television at some time in the future. The film will be released in June of 1983.

It is still unknown whether "Quiet Warriors" will feature BYU Indian students or outside actors. Olsen said that AIS first tries to utilize BYU students before going other places when they (AIS) are planning films and other projects.



BYU Indian students study part of the script in preparing for tryouts for the movie being produced by AIS.



'Cultural Lag' -- Diastorous

One of the truisms of our world is that societies constantly change. This is self-evident.

Changes in these societies, however, are not uniform; some occur faster than others.

Social scientists call this difference in the rate of change-- "cultural lag."

Cultural lag means that the material culture changes faster than the non-material.

Historically, the Indian people have always had to adjust to the impact made by the dominant society's lifestyle. This has caused them to accept some things and to reject others.

In the Indian world, it is evident that the Indian people adapt to the material things faster than to the non-material. That is, they adapt modern material culture but have some difficulties in accepting the values and ideas of modern society.

When people are culturally dominated by another society, they choose to accept part of the culture of the dominant society and reject other parts. Some serious disorganization takes place. Because of this particular acculturation, many societies have gone through this condition which is called cultural lag. The consequence are always the same: cultural dislocation.

By not accepting fully some important aspects of the non-material culture, the Indian world has experienced the cultural lag. An example of non-material culture would be the concept of individual land ownership and taxation.

Generally speaking, Indian people never did believe in individual land ownership. They did have territorial boundaries where each tribe lived, but that concept of land ownership differed from the one dominate society.

Reservation lands are federally owned because when the government placed the Indian people there, the government labeled these lands as federal lands. Federally owned land can neither be taxed nor owned by individuals; therefore, individuals land ownership has not been taught by the older Indian people to the younger generations. This inertia against that kind of education is still harmonious in the Indian world today.

Yet, the dominate society teaches people about individual land ownership and taxes the people who own lands outside the reservations. This has helped to highly motivate them to take pride in working hard to keep up their lands and make them productive. Generally speaking, Indian people do not have these beliefs. The lack of motivation and pride in caring for and developing the lands to make them productive is the core element of the apathy evident on most reservations.

Adopting the material things made the Indian way of life more comfortable, convenient, easier, and faster. Yet, the non-acceptance of the non-material culture, such as new ideas has deeply affected the destiny of the people.

Indian people need to take a deep interest in developing new skills, ideas and more knowledge of the various ways of the dominant society to overcome the problems caused by this disastrous cultural lag.

Prepare For Final Exams

The end of fall semester is just day away.

It behooves each of us to prepare well for final exams.

Much is at stake -- and many people are counting on you, from parents to tribal scholarship officers and BYU professors.

Make it count MOST with yourself.

DO IT!

T. Wimmer Wins Indian Scholarship

By Garnet Comegan

"I felt like it was only the beginning of a big responsibility that follows being crowned as Miss Indian Scholarship," stated Tewa Mae Wimmer in reminiscing about the way she felt the day after she had been crowned. "I also felt that I had a lot to live up to."

Wimmer, who is the current Miss Indian Scholarship for 1982, is an 18-year-old freshman majoring in health secondary education and is from American Fork, Ut. She is a Hopi and enjoys singing, dancing, jogging, reading, eating out; however, she hates to cook.

After winning the title last spring, Wimmer competed in the Miss Utah pageant in June. She has had many opportunities of speaking at church functions and firesides. She was also involved in teaching cheerleading clinics in Utah, New Mexico, Idaho, and California last summer. She is now a current member of the Young Ambassadors at BYU.

"My brother encouraged me to try out for the pageant, and so I did. But I also wanted to further my education. And now, after winning the title the money will help me not only in school but also when I go on tour with the Young Ambassadors next spring."

When she was asked about how it has helped her as a person since winning the title, she replied, "There are certain standards and expectations that people want you to live up to. Because of that, it helped me set my goals higher."

Wimmer feels strongly about the pageant and encourages other girls to try out for it. "Not only do you get a chance to be Miss Indian Scholarship, but you also get the chance of meeting other Indian girls and getting to know them. Since the pageant demands a lot out of the girls, it helps them develop into better individuals."

Wimmer never had the chance to live on a reservation; instead, her home has always been in



TEWA WIMMER

American Fork. When she was asked how she felt about Indian girls being in such pageants as the Miss Utah and Miss America she said, "It's great. Not only are they representatives of the Indian people, but it's a good experience. They need to learn the best of both worlds. It's hard for me to explain because I've never lived in a reservation."

Being in the Young Am-

bassadors this year, Wimmer commented about her experience with the group. "It's been a challenge, but I really love it. The people are great and the directors are fantastic." Her immediate goals include going on tour with the Young Ambassadors, finishing school, graduating in a couple of years, and to further develop her talents.

Chairman's Corner

By Dr. Con Osborne

Chairman, Multicultural Education Department

One of the most interesting aspects of my job is the chance encounters I make with our BYU Indian alumni. At this point of time, we have over 520 graduates (bachelor's and above) scattered throughout the state and Canadian provinces. Many of them hold high professional positions and contribute greatly to their home communities.

Recently, Lanny Gneiting and I were making a recruiting trip in South Dakota. We were pleasantly surprised to find Geraldine Agard working as a high school counselor in McLaughlin. Geraldine graduated with an A.A. degree in 1976. She, like so many others of you, are in position to tell the BYU story to high school age students who aspire to higher education. We hope that you will do so and, of course, will be happy to provide either you or the prospective BYU student with application materials or information, if you'll only let us know.

Another of our graduates is superintendent of the BIA school in Fort Thompson. Doug Philbrick took both this bachelor's and master's degrees from BYU. In fact, he also took his wife, the daughter of one of our faculty members, Brother Rondo Harmon. Superintendent Philbrick, after other assignments in the Bureau educational system, is now back in his home community where his skills and experience can be best put to use, since he knows the area and the people.

These examples are not isolated but, indeed, typical of the great contributions our alumni can and do make, after leaving the university. Our pride in you, our former students, is boundless. We compliment you on your achievements and hope you'll keep in touch with us. We'd appreciate hearing from you. Let us know where you are and what you're doing.

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Social Work Interests Ute Floyd Wyasket

By Evelyn Begody
Floyd Wyasket, a Ute from Fort Duchesne, Utah, is a second-year graduate student pursuing his masters degree in social work.

His college career began after he completed his mission in Rapid City in 1967. Folyod took extension college course from Utah State University in Fort Duchesne whenever time allowed. He completed his bachelor's degree in social work in 1980.

He then transferred his studies to BYU to further his education by obtaining a master's in social work.

At the present time, Floyd has decided on his research thesis which is the study of Judicial/Indian roles and its influence on modern Indians. Primarily, Floyd is intrigued in the reversal of roles in the patriarchal order of the Indian society and would like to do extensive research in this topic.

Besides outside interest in sports such as football and basketball, Floyd's main emphasis is family, church, and school. Floyd and his wife, Georgia have three children ages 13, 11, 10. The Wyasket family

reside in Provo. The family takes an active part in their ward and have callings extended to various family member of who Floyd is very proud. Floyd is also a noted student with a respectable GPA, well above a 3.0.

Floyd continually stresses the importance of academics in the undergraduate years for a student. He noted that many of the Native American students who come to BYU are unprepared, need time to adjust to the stiff competition of BYU, make wise use of their time, and realize the importance of priority.

Floyd claimed that grasping material in his classes was difficult for him, and he has to spend more time studying to comprehend the concepts. He feels this is true for many Indian students, but he commented that was a good trait because it allows the Indian student to study harder and to reach beyond to comprehend concepts.

When asked about his future plans in education, Floyd said that he would like to enter into a doctoral program at Columbia University in New York City.



Floyd Wyasket, a Ute graduate student in social work, counsels people at the Timpanogos Mental Health Center in Provo.

Lamanite Generation Selling Albums To Help Tour Expense

By Passie Roy
Among the many accomplishments of the Lamanite Generation is their release of four record albums that stand as testimonies of blossoming Lamanite talent.

To produce these albums, songs were first recorded by

different individuals in the group and mixed for the fight blend of music and voice at the Brigham Young University Media Production studio.

The mix was then sent out to a recording master company to make a record master to produce the albums with an order

amounting from 2,000 to 5,000 records to be pressed.

The first album produced in 1974 called the "Lamanite Generation" featured the all time Generation hit "Go My Son" by Arlene Williams, a Navajo, and Carnes Burson, a Northern Ute. Other songs included in the album are "The Big Mouth Frog," "Mountains Cry Out," "Friendship Fire," "I walk in Beauty," "Ancient Days," "Hello To You," "Navajo Baby," and a guitar number by Erasmo Fuentes.

A second album which came out in 1976, (also called the Lamanite Generation) includes songs such as "Have a Happy Day," by Richard Martin, "Beauty" is heard by Chuck Blake, "Indian Summer," "Billy Goat Gruff," by Carnes Burson and the "Sunshine Medley" by Alfonso Armento (Big Al). Other songs were composed by Janie Thompson, founder and artistic director of the group.

In 1979 the third album was released, featuring six original compositions by Rick Luna, a Cochiti Pueblo-Mexican-American. Among them is the title song, "Blossom as a Rose." Other selections include, "Connie, Connie," "Go My Son," "Navajo Gourd Song," "Chopsticks," "Joy-Time Is Right," and three by Janie Thompson, "A Polynesian Greeting," "Indian Clowns" and "Count on Me."

The most recent album released last year contain more songs composed by the Lamanites including an "Old Comanche Flute Riding Song" and a narration of "I Need Thee Every Hour" in Indian language. Others are "We are the Lamanite Generation," "Yes, I'm a Lamanite," "Friendship Fire," "Plains Indian Grass Dance Song," "Chiefs-They Helped Us," and a few Spanish, South American and Polynesian songs to add some spice to the traditions.

The Generation albums sell more than any other of the entertaining groups in the department. They are sold at performances on tours at the group travels. The money is used to pay for travel costs and costumes.

The songs on the albums are also on cassette tapes and both are available at LG, 20 KMB, BYU, Provo, Ut. 84602, for \$7.95 each.

Jim Thorpe's Olympic Records Reinstated

Jim Thorpe, famous Indian athlete, was stripped of his 1912 Olympic Gold Medals at Stockholm because he played professional baseball for a semi-pro team in North Carolina a few years before the games.

But he was reinstated to the Olympic record books on Oct. 17, 1982.

He was a Sac-Fox Indian from Tulsa, Okla., and is now considered as America's greatest all-around athlete of this century.

He was a legend on the gridiron and a terror on the track and baseball fields. After many years of denial, the International Olympic Committee finally gave the gold medals Thorpe had won for the Pentathlon and Decathlon back to the U.S.

Thorpe was not only on the track but he also had many records in football and baseball. Here are a few of his records:

JIM THORPE'S TRACK AND FIELD RECORDS

100-yard dash (Carlisle).....	10 seconds
100-yard dash (practice sprint at Carlisle).....	9.8 seconds
120-yard high hurdles.....	15 seconds
220-yard low hurdles.....	23.8 seconds
440-yard race.....	51 seconds
1,500 meter run.....	4 minutes 40.1 seconds
High jump.....	6 ft. 5 in.
Broad jump.....	23 ft. 6 in.
Pole vault.....	10 ft. 8 in.
Hammer throw.....	138 ft.
Shot put.....	47 ft. 9 in.
Javelin.....	138 ft.
Discus.....	125 ft. 8 in.

JIM THORPE'S FOOTBALL RECORDS

1908 - Walter Camp All-America - Third team halfback
1911 - Walter Camp All-America - First team halfback
1912 - Walter Camp All-America - First team halfback
Long Runs —
60 yards, 75 yards, 85 yards for touchdowns against Pennsylvania.
53 yards, 45 yards for touchdowns against Pittsburgh
50 yard twice for touchdowns against Brown
70 and 120 yards for touchdowns against Lafayette
40 yards for touchdown against Georgetown

In the Harvard-Carlisle game in 1912, Thorpe gained 173 of the 334 yards gained by the Indian team, all through rushing.

In the Pittsburgh game Thorpe scored 28 of his team's total of 34; against Army 22 of this team's 27. Against Harvard Thorpe scored all the Indians' 18 points to defeat Percy Haughton's squad, 18-15

Against Army, he ran almost 200 yards (because of an offense) to score a touchdown.

Field Goals - Against Harvard, 1911, 4 field goals, one from just inside the 50-yard stripe

Conversions - Against Pittsburgh, 6 in one game, 1912

Kicking - 70 yards against Pittsburgh - Better than 70 yards against Lafayette

High Scoring - 198 points in 1912

1920 - Elected president of the American Professional Football Association.

JIM THORPE'S OLYMPIC RECORDS - 1912

Pentathlon

200-meter race - 1st place.....	22.9 seconds
1,500-meter race — 1st place.....	4 minutes 40.8 seconds
Broad jump — 1st place.....	23 ft. 2-7/10 in.
Discus — 1st place.....	116 ft. 8-4/10 in.
Javelin — 3rd place.....	153 ft. 2-19/20 in.

Decathlon

1,500-meter race — 1st place.....	4 minutes 40.1 seconds
110-meter high hurdles — 1st place.....	15.6 seconds
High jump — 1st place.....	6 ft. 1-6/10 in.
Shot put — 1st place.....	42 ft 5-9/20 in.
Broad jump — 3rd place.....	22 ft. 2-3/10 in.
Pole vault — 3rd place.....	10 ft. 7-19/20 in.
Discus — 3rd place.....	121 ft. 3-9/10 in.
100-meter race — 3rd place.....	11.2 seconds
400-meter race — 4th place.....	52.2 seconds
Javelin — 4th place.....	149 ft. 11-2/10 in.

Jim Thorpe won the Pentathlon with the low score of 7 points.

Jim Thorpe won the Decathlon with 8,412.96 points.

JIM THORPE'S RECORD IN

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL

Batting Record

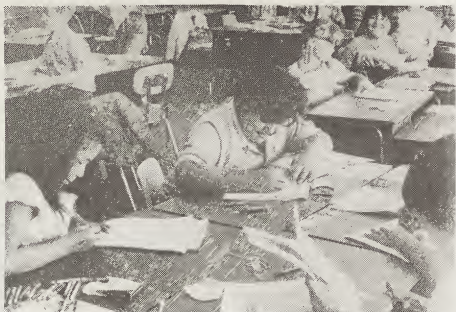
Team	Year	Games	At Bat	Average
New York Giants	1913	19	35	.143
New York Giants	1914	30	31	.193
New York Giants	1915	17	52	.231
Cincinnati Reds	1917	77	251	.247
New York Giants	1917	26	57	.193
New York Giants	1918	58	113	.248
New York Giants	1919	2	3	.333
Bost Braves	1919	60	156	.327

Fielding Record

Team	Year	Games	Position	Fielding Average
New York	1913	6	Outfield	.994
New York	1914	4	Outfield	.750
New York	1915	15	Outfield	.933
Cincinnati	1917	71	Outfield	.959
New York	1917	20	Outfield	.969
New York	1918	44	Outfield	.983
New York	1919	2	Outfield	1.000
Boston	1919	41	Outfield	.926
Boston	1919	2	1st Base	.867



BYU graduates Doreen Looney, Linda Vanderhoop and Gloria Arrowgarp (left to right) are teaching Todd Elementary students some Ute language.



Todd Elementary School students work on Halloween projects to take home for the holiday. Half the school enrollment is Ute.

Ute Tribe Has Many Successes

Among the many challenges Indians face today are high unemployment, education, dependency on government and development of natural resources.

But there's one tribe which has effectively instituted programs to assist their people in education as well as give them experience in dealing with the outside world—the Ute tribe at Fort Duchesne, Utah.

These programs include the establishment of the Todd Elementary School next to the reservation where graduates from the BYU teacher training program are teaching and the construction of the Tribal Office Building where the Personnel, the Emergency Employment, and the Energy and Minerals departments and BIA (Bureau of Indian Affairs) are located. The Multi-Media department is located in a separate part of town.

The Eagle's Eye staff recently visited the reservation and wrote the following articles about the good things taking place on the Ute reservation.

Emergency Employment Program

One of the unique programs on the Ute reservation is their emergency employment program. The program deals with all of their 48 departments. No other tribe has such a program that deals with unemployment. As a result of this program, unemployment has been reduced to 57%.

Haskel Chapoose, coordinator for the program, said, "At present we have 179 applicants. We usually have a turnover of 50 positions. The maximum limit for the program is 75 positions."

When asked what the requirements were, Haskel commented, "There are no special qualifications required, but we do prefer young married people over the age of 21. The object of the program is to find work for people who have minimum job skills who are in educational transition and those people going to school who need extra help between their school

breaks. The program last for 6-8 weeks or until they can find permanent work."

Haskel further stated, "Only one person from each household can be employed under this program. Due to the length of employment, no more than three days of absences is allowed, however, these regulations are not mandatory. Other departments don't have to follow these guidelines."

Energy and Minerals Department

The Energy and Mineral Department, established by the Ute tribe three years ago to

monitor and forecast oil and gas wells, keep track of the recordings and proceedings of the operation of the oil wells and the individual tribal members and their shares.

The oil wells are owned by two groups of Indians: the tribal members and the non-tribal members or allottees. Out of 1700 tribal members, about 40% are allottees. They must be 5/8 Ute to be eligible for tribal membership. If a member marries a non-Ute, the spouse and children don't get any inheritance when the tribe member dies. Instead, all his shares of the wells go to the

tribe.

"An estimated two percent of the oil money is federally subsidized, while the rest is Ute money. The oil wells have helped the Utes become self-sufficient, and the money is used to operate their business enterprises and tribal administration," stated Glenna Jenks Harper, a former employee of the personnel department. The oil wells have been such a great source of economy to the people that the allottees made over \$12 million alone last year.

The companies involved with the department in the purchases of oil and gas are Gulf, Conoco and Belco.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Bill Collier, a member of the Cherokee tribe, is the current superintendent at the Fort Duchesne area office. Having completed the superintendent training program in Phoenix, Ariz., Collier now heads the BIA office which in turn acts as the trustee for Indians.

He is responsible for the activities on the Ute and Goshute Tribal reservations. Collier said, "Due to the trust relationship between the Indian tribes and the federal government, the BIA was established to assist the Indians in managing their resources."

At the Fort Duchesne office, there are 17 sub offices such as social services, forestry, irrigation, law enforcement, realty, finances, soil, range, roads, etc.

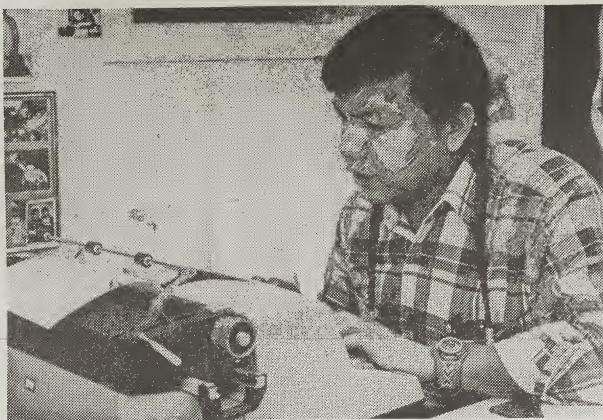


Some of the Eagle's Eye staff hug "dummies" in the Ute museum. Can you tell which is which?

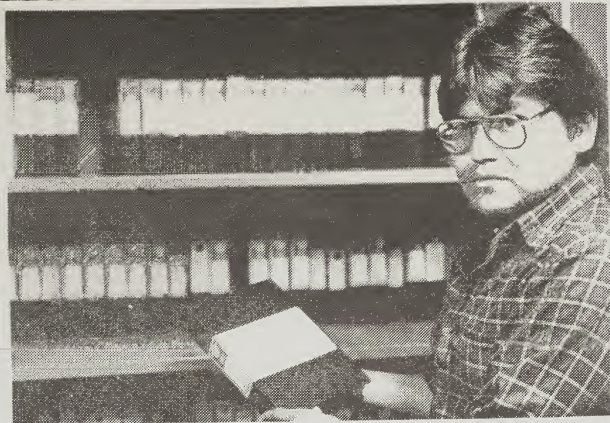


As students listen, Dr. Doug Garbe of BYU teaches mathematics to Utes enrolled in the BYU class on the reservation.





Writing and editing the Ute Bulletin takes a staff of two for the monthly paper.



Jerry Jenks, a BYU alumnus, explains the video taping project for tribal culture from old people.

"The General Allotment Act of 1934 was a detriment to individual Indians and Indian tribes. Today the amount of land lost because of the allotment era is staggering," said Collier.

"Presently the relationship between the BIA and the Ute tribe is excellent," Collier further stated. On settling issues, both staffs from the tribe and the BIA office often meet together and come up with a solution. The final decision concerning land and the federal government. Tribal sovereignty depends on this trust relationship between the two bodies of government.

Personnel Department

The Personnel Department does all the job advertising and job placement for the tribal members, but does not directly give the tribal members a job; instead, they refer them to certain employment.

The Department is responsible for different procedures in which the individual is evaluated if he or she meets specific eligibility requirements for any job openings there may be.

They approve and establish qualification standards for employment positions in the tribal organization and hold grievance hearings upon which reports and investigations were made. They also recommend rules and regulations to the executive director and administer classification, compensation plans, and other changes that may be needed.

With the approval of the executive director and the Tribal Business Council, the Personnel Department can also exercise

control over tribal pay plan procedures, ordinances, and resolutions. "We work closely with the business committee of the councilmen to provide jobs for our tribe," said Connie Appah, director of personnel.

Glenna Jenks Harper, a former employee of the Personnel Department, stated, "The main objective of the department is to recruit, hire, and retain the most competent possible work force for the tribe."

Glenna went on to say, "As people move up to higher classes in their employment, salary advancement is provided for the full-time career employees based on their quality and length of service. Other salary advancements result in upward mobility in the career ladder for employees within the Utah Indian tribe."

In concluding, Glenna summarized and said, "The personnel department system can provide good foundations for the employees and the management."

Todd Elementary School

The first graduates from the BYU teacher training program—Doreen Loney, Gloria Arrowgarp and Linda Vanderhoop—have been teaching at the Todd Elementary School in Fort Duchesne, Utah, for the past four years.

Doreen Loney and Gloria Arrowgarp teach first grade, while Linda Vanderhoop teaches second grade. Through the Ute teacher training program they graduated with teaching degrees

from BYU. Gloria Arrowgarp said, "The staff at BYU always helped in any way they could."

Dr. Osborne, BYU department chairman who initiated the program, had this to say about the graduates: "I'm very proud of the people who graduated and please with the contribution they have made to the children in the area."

There are 655 students enrolled in Todd Elementary, 40 percent of whom are Indians. Some students bused from Whiterock and Ouray have to travel 17-20 miles each way.

Gloria said, "The students treat me the same; there's no difference from the Ute and white students. They are good students and very alert." Gloria emphasizes in her teaching that the student can be the best in what-ever they want to be."

Multi-Media Department

One of the many programs that have been instituted effectively by the tribe, the Multi-Media Department is one of the most efficient and unique departments dealing with Utes of the past, present and future. It includes producing tapes of the spiritual welfare of the people.

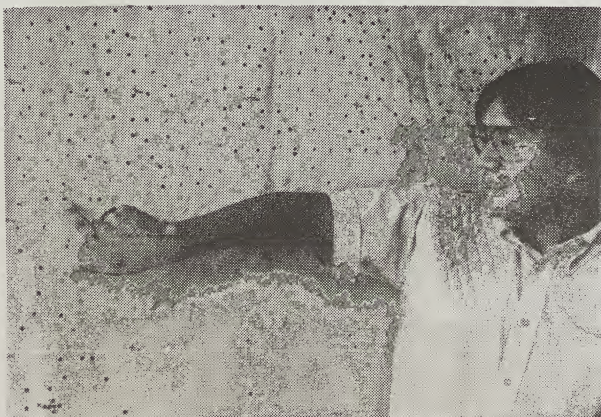
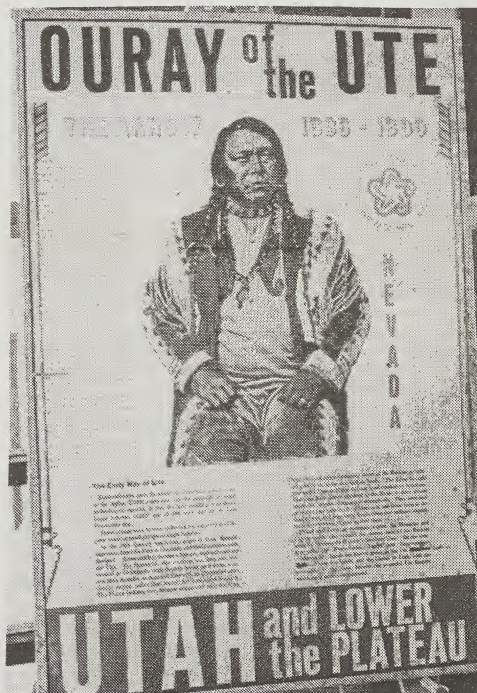
"The primary purpose of the department is to preserve the Ute culture and language. Our library now has 105 video tapes designed to teach young Utes about their heritage. Encased in a fireproof cabinet, the cultural videos are marked in red and not given out, while videos of spiritual things are marked in yellow. The rest of the tapes include interviews and other personal matters," said Jerry

Jenks, assistant coordinator for the department.

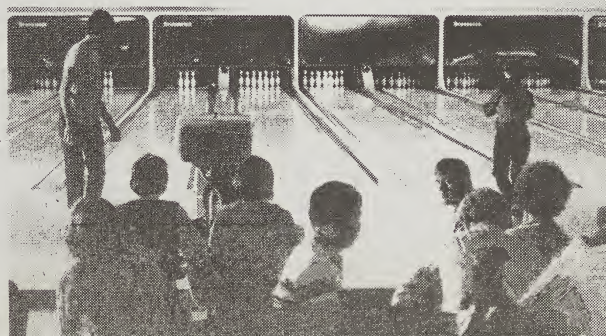
After the department was established in 1979, the Ute tribe purchased multi-media equipment designed for interviewing old Ute people and video taping tribal activities.

Included in the department's responsibilities is the layout and designing for the tribe's newspaper. "We make 1300

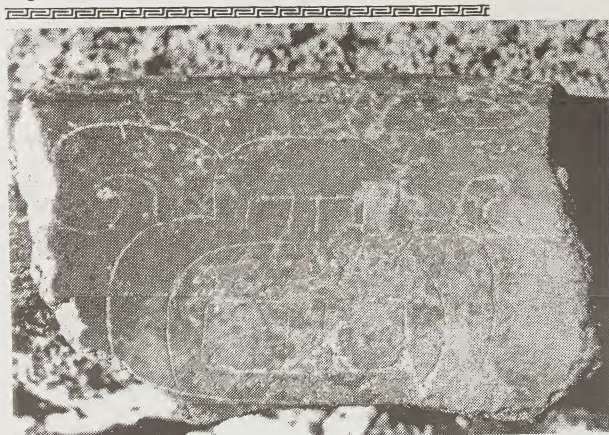
copies for tribal members use and send 95 copies off the reservation to other tribes. The newspaper is designed to inform Ute people about their tribal affairs such as advertisements for other departments on job openings. However, our department does very little promotion for the reservation's enterprise system such as the Bottle Hollow Resort," Jenks stated.



Oil and gas leases are explained to Eagle's Eye staff members. Leases are shown on the map by the dots.



One of the successful tribal enterprises is the bowling alley on the highway north of the main population area.



True Maya Indian Writing Found In El Mirador Dig

Scraping away the jungle and the soil of centuries, scientists working at the impressive El Mirador site in Guatemala have uncovered evidence they believe indicates Mayan civilization may have begun 300 to 500 years earlier than previously thought.

A fragment of early pottery with true writing on it, finely craved stelae, showing an early ruler's symbols of authority, and a temple complex that suggests a political organization on the level of a primitive state all point toward an earlier beginning for the Mayas, says the co-principal investigator on the project.

Dr. Ray Matheny, professor of anthropology at Brigham Young University, has been excavating at the site for four seasons now. He has seen interest in the project grow as the scope of El Mirador has become evident and as archaeological finds there have shed new light on the history of the Maya.

The project has been funded thus far by the National Geographic Society, the National Science Foundation, the New

World Archaeological Foundation, private donors, and BYU. Matheny and Dr. Bruce Dahlin, formerly of Catholic University, have been co-principal investigators. But their findings have drawn other scientists to participate.

This past year, for example, two noted mesoamerican archaeologists--Dr. Robert Sharer of the University of Pennsylvania and Dr. Arthur Demarest of Harvard's Peabody Museum--spent four weeks at El Mirador recovering pottery samples from both residential and ceremonial areas. Thousands of sherds, some preliminarily dated to about 600 B.C., were discovered in their test pits. One of those sherds carried writing dated to about the second or third century B.C. It may be the earliest example of true writing found in the Mayan lowlands.

Under Sharer's direction, Eleanor King, a doctoral candidate at the University of Pennsylvania, put an exploratory pit deep into the Tigre plaza. In it

she found an incised piece of pottery dating from the second or third century B.C.

"This has now been examined by Maya epigraphers Peter Matthews of Harvard University and Dori Reents of the University of Texas," Matheny said. They recognized the incised design as an example of genuine writing which may represent the earliest sample of Mayan hieroglyphics yet found in the lowlands. This is another contributing bit of evidence that true civilization occurred in the Mayan lowlands in late B.C. times."

Matheny himself found evidence for the earlier beginning of Mayan civilization as he examined the main acropolis at El Mirador.

The BYU scientist said excavations have demonstrated that the acropolis, the grand plaza fronting it, and the buildings of its Tigre Complex--including the 18-story pyramid and magnificent temple adorned with large stucco sculptures--were all part of the same ceremonial construction.

He views this as evidence of a powerful political organization at El Mirador in Preclassic times--not a simple chiefdom, but something at least at the level of a primitive state. It has been thought that a state level of organization did not exist among the Mayas until several hundred years later, Matheny said.

"There is still resistance among some archaeologists to this idea," he added, "but it's our job to make a case by careful excavation, analysis of artifacts, art, architecture, city layout, settlement patterns and intellectual achievement through writings."

An early, finely craved stela found by Beth Chambers, a graduate student from Catholic University, is the first example of El Mirador showing that stone monuments were carved to memorialize rulers or elite families.

Large stucco masks of deities displaying some of the same symbols as those on the stela were carved on the exterior of Building 34 of the Tigre Complex; apparently, the stela and masks were carved at about the same time. Since both the stela and the masks contain many of the same symbols--perhaps indicating authority--they may refer to the

The potsherd (left) is the first pottery found at El Mirador with writing on it. It says "lord" in Maya. At right is a stela, the first found there with carving on it. (Photos on El Mirador by Mark Philbrick, BYU Public Communications)

same ruler or ruling family, Matheny said.

The design on the stela is divided into three panels and carved in a sophisticated overlapping technique, Matheny said. "The upper panel depicts the head of the 'long-nosed' god, one of the oldest and most prominent deities in Mesoamerican religion." Immediately below him is a profile of a human face looking downward with curved scrolls under his chin and beneath his mouth to represent speech. This may represent an ancestral figure, he added.

The middle panel depicts a character Chambers believes may be similar to a goggle-eyed deity known at Teotihuacan in the great Valley of Mexico. She suggests that the broken lower part of the panel may be the insignia of a ruling family--an animal head stylized to look human, with an open oval eye, a prominent earspool, and an open

jaguar paw with extended claws as part of the ear decoration.

A crew of mappers, under Bruce Dahlin's direction, hacked their way around El Mirador this year collecting additional information on the Mayan settlement patterns.

The survey of the nearly four-mile long area will require several years to complete, Matheny said. Mappers found new population centers, public buildings and plazas in the forest that is a part of the site.

If enough funding becomes available by December, Matheny will lead another expedition to El Mirador, which is located some 80 miles from the nearest town. The expedition will leave in January for four months of work during the dry season.

Matheny coordinates the expedition under the auspices of the Institute of Anthropology and History of Guatemala, which is under the direction of Lic. Rene Gordillo.



Dr. Ray Matheny examines one of the 18 stelae found at El Mirador in four years of excavating. Only a few have had carvings on them.



Bill Perry (top) holds a pot over the opening of a chultun (underground storage hole) and Dr. Matheny examines one of the stelae on the altar platform.

Practicing Jungle Medicine Different Than Maya Times

By Hal Williams

Practicing medicine in the remote jungle setting at El Mirador has posed some interesting challenges to Dr. J. Craig Argyle, a medical doctor in a pathology residency training program at the University of Utah Medical Center.

Originally from Bremerton, Wash., Dr. Argyle spent several weeks in 1980 and again in the 1982 excavating season at El Mirador solving some of the medical problems for the BYU expedition.

He wanted to receive some first-hand experience with tropical diseases and help solve some of the public health problems in camp.

Prior to making the 5,000-mile roundtrip, he studied tropical diseases and how to prevent them, but he found that most of the medical problems were not very exotic.

"Fortunately, we had few major problems this year," he said. "Most problems were what we might encounter in the states—falls to give people bruises and sprains, cuts, and the usual headaches and viruses."

However, this year there were many cases of insect bites which created very uncomfortable situations and some secondary infections which required antibiotics.

Most of these came from the "colmoyote," a larva from the Bot fly also called a "screw worm." The fly deposits its eggs on a carrier (often a mosquito) which lands on a person. These microscopic eggs hatch and the larvae burrow into the skin by crawling down hair follicles.

They spend part of their life cycle in the skin and create swelling and pain before being taken out.

Getting these mini-monsters out is painful because the skin has to be squeezed so hard—or the "worms" must be surgically removed.

The larva has a hairy head which eats the flesh. A tail (trunk) sticks up through the skin to breathe. Hooks anchor the worm into the skin; as it grabs to move, it can be painful. If left in, the worm grows through several larval stages before emerging to pupate and turn into a fly.

"Interestingly, some people at the site this year didn't get one colmoyote," Dr. Argyle said. "While others had several in their scalp, on their arms, back and shoulders."

He reported that there was another strange jungle disease which most doctors in the states wouldn't know how to treat.

This was a peculiar protozoan infection called "Leishmaniasis." It's a disfiguring, "flesh-rotting" disease which infects almost all local residents who engage in forest work.

Leishmaniasis is transmitted by a biting fly which lives in the treetops. The bite transmits a one-celled organism which reproduces in the skin and creates a gradually enlarging ulcer. When the bite is on the nose or ear, the ulcer destroys the tissue, causing ugly, permanent disfiguring of the face.

"One or two of the Americans at El Mirador each year gets this infection, requiring treatment

with an antimonial compound in order to avoid disfigurement," Dr. Argyle said.

For many tourists who travel to Central America, dysentery is a common complaint. But this is not true at El Mirador. During the past season, there were no cases in either the American camp or the Guatemalan workers' camp.

"This came about because we protected the water source—an ancient Mayan water reservoir—from contamination," Dr. Argyle said. "The water was also treated with iodine after it was pumped up a hill from the reservoir into a 1,300-gallon plastic tank. Iodine kills the amoeba and bacteria which cause most of the dysentery."

The physician, who earned a B.S. degree in chemistry at BYU in 1966 and a Ph.D. degree in chemistry at BYU in 1970, also pointed out that malaria is endemic (inherent part of the ecology) in the area and El Mirador Project participants take chloroquin tablets weekly while at the site and for six weeks after returning home.

"Guatemalan workers generally have malaria at one time or another," Dr. Argyle said. "Four or five workers this year were treated for malaria, a number which was down considerably from past years because it was much drier and therefore fewer mosquitoes."

Some of the native workers also had infectious hepatitis (yellow jaundice) and were asked to leave because they couldn't be quarantined.

Dr. Argyle observed that most archaeologists have a natural inclination to want to live the native way—wearing shorts and sandals, drink the dirty water, and eat whatever natives eat.

This can create some problems. "North Americans expect the 'doctor' in camp to come up with a good pill to cure any disease," he added. "A basic responsibility of the camp doctor



Dr. Craig Argyle checks the ear of one of the Guatemalan workers before leaving for a day's excavation.

is to encourage people to apply good preventative medicine. It's easier to do that than attempt to treat afterwards." He encouraged participants to be responsible for their own health and abide by camp rules or almost the entire camp could suffer.

This is especially true with keeping the latrines covered and limed so that fly growth can be controlled.

As one of the archaeologists observed, everything in the jungle either bites or stings. This includes about 80 types of deadly snakes.

The most common snake is a deadly, aggressive pit-viper called the fer de lance. One killed by the mappers during 1982 was nearly seven feet long. There were fewer snakes this year than in 1981, with only about one poisonous snake per week killed by the 100 people working in the project.

"Most of the snakes are territorial," Dr. Argyle said. "When one is killed, it takes awhile for another one to take over the area."

The camp is equipped with anti-venom, but a snake-bite victim must be tested to see if he

or she has an allergic reaction to the venom. With the airplane and the anti-venom, the doctor doesn't expect to lose anyone to snake bites.

Dr. Argyle also collects insects, lizards and bot flies to show and study at the University of Utah. He is not set up at the site to look at blood smears, stools, or other lab tests.

"There is a certain kind of secure feeling workers and archaeologists have when a doctor is in camp," he noted. "But without the support of a medical facility, the doctor can provide only limited services."

Fortunately, he observes, most of the problems at El Mirador could be handled by people who are trained in first aid and know what to do in the jungle setting.

Dr. Argyle has a personal interest in paleo-pathology which is the study of disease in ancient populations. This specialty has enjoyed a recent revival with a study of Egyptian mummies and more recently one found in China. At El Mirador, few skeletal materials have been found yet, but not that much excavating has been done at the massive site.

Today's death rate in the jungle villages approaches 50 percent by age five. "This may not be much different than when the Mayans occupied El Mirador," he said. "With a city as large as El Mirador was, they could have had knowledgeable people to care for the health procedures."

He observed that the way the ancient Mayans constructed their buildings, water collection system and where they put their garbage tells scientists how the Mayans dealt with their health problems.

For the doctor, El Mirador is a long-term project. He hopes to learn much about archaeology and anthropology to combine with his medical training. This year, during his six-week stay at El Mirador, he conducted a field research project as part of his residency.

He pointed out that the Mayans had to deal with health problems that are similar to those faced by current excavators at the site: waste disposal, food storage, disease, aging processes, and relationships between families and communities.



Deanne Matheny sketches the strange features of a building she excavated on the acropolis.



Ellen Stutz, a graduate student, shows Dr. Matheny the elite residence staircase she excavated.



Photo at Tikal by Mark Philbrick, BYU Public Communications

In Whose Honor?

Tons of limestone
stand.

Concealing secrets and many mysteries.

Why did they punish the
backs of a thousand fold?

Was the honor to be given to men
or to the Son?

Perhaps in another century
we will know.

By Howard and Beckie Rainer